

## EYE DEFECTS

MYOPIA, OR SHORT SIGHT

The long eye—a condition known as "the disease of civilization." While not a disease in that it cannot be remedied with medicines, it is progressive unless checked with proper glasses. Corrected with a concave lens.

One may be short-sighted—in judgment as well as in the eye.

You may be short-sighted, you won't see what your needs are. Let us help you to see things in the right light regarding your eyes and their care.

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Honolulu, Jan. 2, 1903.

Dear Fathers and Mothers:

Our new line of Baby Carriages arrived this morning by the "Albert." This is the finest line we have ever received and we are anxious to give you the first choice.

Your's for the baby,

**The von Hamm-Young Co.,**  
New Young Building.  
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## LIKE HER OLD SELF

THE STORY OF A GIRL ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Both She and Her Mother Are Enthusiastic Over a Wonderful Event in Their Lives.

Miss Maud E. Cable, of Chico, Butte Co., Calif., is a bright, vivacious girl of fifteen, with the glow of health in her cheeks. A few months ago, however, she was sick and weak. How this wonderful change came about is best told in the words of her mother, Mrs. Rose Cable, who says:

"My daughter was in a miserable state of health and I feared she could not live. It began with irregularity in the natural functions of her sex, accompanied by severe headaches, heart and stomach trouble, and finally she broke down entirely. The doctor said she had anaemia, which, he said, meant that her blood had turned to water. The pain in her head was so severe that she was hardly able to bear it; her stomach so weak that she could eat nothing but soup. Her liver was congested and torpid, her nerves all unstrung and her complexion just like a dead person's. She grew worse in spite of the doctor's care and finally her hands and feet began to swell.

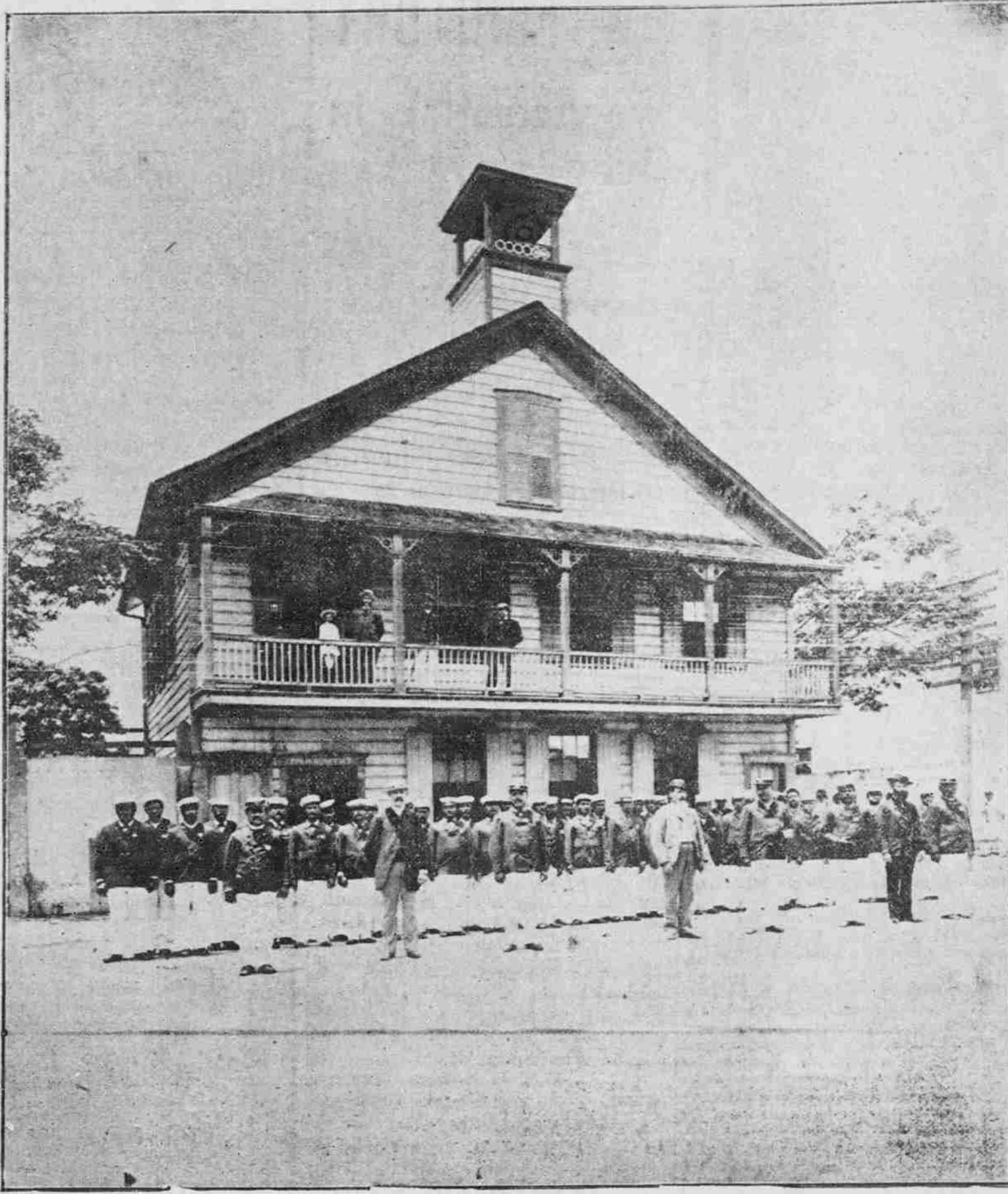
"An advertisement in the papers led me to have her try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and she began to feel better almost immediately upon taking them. She grew better every day. When she had taken them two weeks she had gained eight pounds, and fourteen by the time she had taken five boxes. Her color has come back and she looks like her old self. She has gone to work again.

"I feel very grateful for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for her, for I am sure they saved her life."

Anaemia is not the only disease which succumbs to the potent influence of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions and all forms of weakness either in male or female. They are sold by all druggists, or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Price, 50 cents per box; six boxes \$2.50.

The Lusitana Society has decided to readmit the old members who dropped out some time ago. A new hall is also talked of to accommodate the increasing membership.

## OLD HONOLULU DAYS



Police Station, makai side of King street, below Nuuanu street, destroyed by the big Chinatown fire in the early 80's. The figure in front of the police line is that of David Dayton, who was deputy marshal under Parke. The photograph was taken on the day the building was first occupied and then burned.

(Photo by Williams.)

## SUGAR

(Special to the Advertiser.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 23.—The late consular reports received at the state Department contain some statements about the sugar crop. One of these comes from Consul Henry W. Diederich at Bremen, dated Dec. 15 late and reads as follows:

"Since my reports on this year's estimates of the European sugar production, many of the beet-growing countries were afflicted by severe weather, which created havoc among the beets in the fields and retarded work at the factories. Besides, it was found that the beets brought to the factories were rather undersized. It is not a matter of surprise, therefore, that recent factory estimates show a considerable reduction.

"The International Union for Sugar Statistics, comprising all the sugar factories of the various countries, reports the following December estimates for 1902—3:

Country.	Sugar, Tons.	Loss, Per cent.	Gain, Per cent.
Germany	1,703,815	25.7	.....
Austria-Hungary	1,060,800	17.9	.....
France	818,590	26.1	.....
Belgium	198,000	39.1	.....
Holland	97,700	51.8	.....
Russia	1,184,240	.....	10
Sweden	73,098	42.6	.....
Denmark	38,500	37	.....
Total	5,174,743	.....	.....

"These figures will be probably increased 230,000 or 250,000 tons by reports from a few less important countries. The sugar in the beets turned out better than was expected; nevertheless, the total decrease in production from last year is striking."

Consul John C. Covert at Lyons, under date of Dec. 20 last, has forwarded to the State Department the following regarding the Brussels conference and French Sugar:

"The people of France are happy in the anticipation of a reduction in the enormous price they have for years been paying for sugar. Their hopes are based on the recent action of the Lower House of the French parliament, in reducing the internal-revenue tax on that article to 25 francs (\$4.82) per 100 kilograms (220 pounds). Up to the present time, the tax has been 60 francs (\$11.58) per 100 kilograms, and the retail price of sugar in the groceries, 11 cents per pound.

"In the debate in the Lower House of Parliament, the opinion was expressed that the consumption would so increase as to compensate for the loss of excise revenue, which aggregated 50,000,000 francs (\$9,650,000) per year; but this loss of revenue is more than compensated by the abolition of sugar bounties, which in 1901 amounted to nearly \$20,000,000. The Lower House also adopted a bill ratifying the action of the Brussels Sugar Congress.

"The cessation of the bounty does not take effect until September, 1903, and it is impossible to estimate at present the reduction that is certain to take place in the growing of beets; but farmers are thinking what they will do with the land that will be released. The growing of beets has been generally confined to the northern Departments of France, and before these became the favorite crop, oil seeds were cultivated with profit; also rape seed and poppy. These are imported into France in large quantities, and their consumption has more than doubled within a few years. The Journal d'Agriculture states that while petroleum has taken the place of the oils produced from these seeds as illuminants, they are very popular as lubricants.

"An authority in Lyons expresses the opinion that wheat will be grown on much of the acreage heretofore sown in beets, and that its price will be enhanced. The fruit-canning factories in the Midi, which have been almost idle for some years, will find a new career of activity, and an increased export of French preserved fruits may follow. The habit so general in the United States of preserving a large provision of

fruit every fall does not prevail in France. The people eat their fruit raw.

"It is proposed to increase the allowance of sugar in the army. The testimony of professional pedestrians is conclusive that the use of sugar enables one to support fatigue with much greater ease than that of other foods. A gentleman well known for his scientific attainments says that the mixture of molasses or the residue of sugar with fodder would be productive of excellent results for working oxen and for milch cows. He also asserts: "It is established that sugar can replace a quantity of oats fed to a horse without diminishing his muscular energy."

"Mr. Grandea, in a recent paper on this subject, quoted the following paragraph from the pen of a scientist who was traveling in the Transvaal at the time of the war:

"As a result of circumstances too long to relate, I found myself blockaded between the English and the Boer forces, unable to move without receiving a gunshot from one side or the other. I was forced during six weeks to depend upon sugar, mixed with a little sawdust, for nourishment for myself and six rabbits, which I was absolutely desirous of keeping for breeding purposes. It was impossible for me to find straw for my rabbits. They and your humble servant were none the worse for this diet; we prospered under it and the rabbits grew fat.

"I extract a few sentences from a paper written by M. Emile Saillard, director of the laboratory of the United Sugar Manufacturers of France:

"Since the subject of molasses and fodder has been agitated, the farmers and sugar manufacturers have turned their attention to peat (tourbe).

"We know from the experiments of Professor Kellner that peat has a depressing influence upon the digestion of fodder with which it is mixed. But it is questionable whether it has a chemical effect; that is to say, whether a decomposition is produced by the salts of the molasses and those contained in the peat which may have a salutary effect on the mixture as a whole. We have made experiments in this direction, and the result of our analysis is:

PEAT.		Per cent.
Moisture	per 100 grams	14.92
Azote total	do	.61
Cellulose	do	18.9
Pentosanes	do	8.35
Cindres	do	1.34
MOLASSES.		Per cent.
Sugar	per 100 grams	44.37
Cindres	do	10.21
Extract	do	72.82
SO	do	.352
Carbonic acid	do	.42

"These figures vary with the nature of the peat. Peat generally has an acidulous reaction; the acidity increases with heating, and at the same time the heat is accompanied by an exhalation of carbonic acid.

"When peat and molasses are mixed, there is always a throwing out of heat. Measured with a sensitive calorimeter and a thermometer, one of the mixtures that we prepared rose to about 70 calories, using 220 pounds of peat and molasses. This increase is certainly due to the acid properties of the peat acting upon the alkalies freed or carbonated in the molasses.

"The writer concludes that the final effect of the mixture is favorable to digestion.

"At the national congress held in France in 1902 to consider "rational food for cattle," this subject was again discussed. I quote from a report:

"Mr. Lambert, of the Troy sugar mills, heated in a large closed receptacle a mixture of molasses and chopped straw. By drying this mixture in a warm room, a product was obtained which he called pailmel, and which can be readily packed and transported and easily handled. This feed is composed of 45 per cent of straw and 55 per cent of digestible matter. Twelve horses employed in farm work were fed a ration composed of 10 pounds of pailmel, 7 pounds of oats, and 7 pounds of hay during one hundred and twenty days. They were weighed once a week. They increased in weight while doing hard work.

"A number of sheep were fed 2 1-5 pounds of pailmel and 6 1-2 pounds of peat per day during forty-two days. The total increase in weight per animal was 26 pounds."

ERNEST G. WALKER.

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THE PIONEER JAPANESE PRINTING office. The publisher of Hawaii Shinpo, the only daily Japanese paper published in the Territory of Hawaii. C. SHIOZAWA, Proprietor. Y. SOGA, Editor.  
Editorial and Printing Office—1099 Smith St., above King. P. O. Box 907. Telephone Main 97.

## NOTICE

ANY WOMAN OR GIRL NEEDING help or advice, is invited to communicate, either in person or by letter, with Ensign Nora M. Underhill, matron of the Salvation Army Woman's Industrial Home, Young street, between Arden and McCully streets, makai side, Honolulu.

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